

COMMENT OF
THE DAY

A Proposition

DISCUSSING the functions of the Commissioner-General for Southeast Asia, the Times Singapore correspondent this week advanced some interesting speculation on the future status of British possessions in Southeast Asia vis-a-vis the Colonial Office and the Foreign Office.

The correspondent expressed the opinion that the Colonial Office's sphere in Southeast Asia is shrinking; that in four or five years, Sarawak, Brunei and British North Borneo may be the only territories left of any size controlled by the Colonial Office; that the remainder may have become part of foreign affairs or Commonwealth Relations.

Notably, Hongkong is not mentioned and the reason is very simple. Hongkong is no geo-political, regarded by the Imperial Government as part of Southeast Asia; we are rated as a territory apart, except, of course, Hongkong is included in the Southeast Asia defence scheme from the British viewpoint.

But the fact that the Colony is not included politically or geographically in Southeast Asia serves only to emphasise its unique position as the immediate neighbour of China. This in turn is capable of involving Hongkong in complicated political problems, the handling of which comes not within the jurisdiction of the Colonial Office—the Colony's guardian—but the Foreign Office.

THIS is not a new phenomenon for Hongkong, but it does assume greater importance today than it did, say 25 to 30 years ago. The Colony's relations with the Chinese mainland are now governed very largely by world political conditions; we are, for example, at the behest of the United Nations in the matter of applying the embargo on strategic materials; we are susceptible to new and novel political pressures within our own borders; we have to pay regard to outside political reactions to a variety of domestic policy decisions which previously never caused any concern.

The completely new set of circumstances and considerations which affect Hongkong daily prompt the question whether Imperial Government jurisdiction should not pass from the Colonial Office to the Foreign Office.

THE Colonial Office and all its appointees are intended to function purely administratively. In Hongkong, not less than in Singapore, administration these days has to do with political relations and policies, and it is precisely these questions with which the Colonial Office cannot deal. They must be passed on to and handled by the Foreign Office.

There is a good case to be made out for the proposition that Hongkong should become answerable to the Foreign Office instead of the Colonial Office. It need not involve wholesale replacement of Colonial Office-appointed personnel. Some obvious advantages in the change of system suggested are that the Colony's administrators would enjoy greater prestige when dealing with questions which involve neighbouring countries; the Governor himself would have more direct access to the highest levels dealing with British foreign affairs, instead of, as now, having to go through the Colonial Office "post office" and the Foreign Office would have on the spot another direct contact for advice and information, additional to its Ministry in Peking.

MORE TAXES FOR BRITONS

Forecast Of Chancellor's Autumn Budget RESTRICTING PEOPLE'S SPENDING POWER

London, Oct. 19.

The supplementary budget announced by the British government tonight will be the first emergency autumn budget since 1947, when one was introduced by Mr Hugh Dalton, the Labour Chancellor.

It will be presented in the House of Commons on Wednesday and is expected to introduce new taxes aimed at slashing the people's spending power and controlling inflation. It comes after oft-expressed but now apparently vain hopes by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr R. A. Butler, that curbs on hire-purchase, increases in the interest rates on loans, cuts on overdrafts and other measures taken this year would be enough to halt the inflationary trend.

In a speech earlier today Mr Butler said he was determined "to establish the foundations of sterling so that it cannot be moved."

Bomb Blasts Rock Oran

Algiers, Oct. 19.
Three bomb blasts rocked the city of Oran tonight, the police reported. The explosions sounded within moments of each other.

One ripped through the front of the building which houses the newspaper Echo d'Oran.

A second bomb went off in front of Oran City Hall.

The third bomb went off near a depot used for storing military material.

There was no indication how many persons might have been killed or injured by the explosions.

The police said damage to the Echo d'Oran building was "particularly severe."

This latest instance of terrorist activity in Algeria came barely more than 24 hours after the National Assembly in Paris gave Premier Edgar Faure a 54-vote confidence test majority to push ahead with reform plans for the territory.—United Press.

TEENAGERS MAY HAVE MURDERED 3 BOYS

Chicago, Oct. 19.

Sheriff Joseph Lohman reported today that the authorities had "narrowed down" their investigation of the mutilation murders of three young boys whose nude bodies were dumped in a forest preserve.

He declined to elaborate but indicated that there was hope for a quick solution.

Sheriff Lohman spoke as the authorities concentrated on a theory that a gang of teenage toughs was responsible for one of the most shocking crimes in the city's history.

The beaten and mutilated bodies of John Schussler, 13, his brother Anton, 11, and Robert Peterson, 13, were found in a ditch in the forest preserve yesterday.

Mr Lohman emerged from a strategy conference with other investigators to report, "We have not developed special lines of investigation."

Asked what this meant, Mr Lohman replied: "All we can say is that we have now narrowed it down from a wider basis to a narrower basis."

Sheriff Lohman said: "Specifically, we have sent out four teams of detectives." He said these totaled 37 plainclothesmen.

Although Mr Lohman did not say so, newsmen gained the impression that he referred to a geographical narrowing of the case. He said the "field of search" had been narrowed by some "very important" findings made in the police crime laboratory.

All clues turned up in the big search were being sent to the laboratory for investigation.

FATHERS' SEARCH
Meanwhile, two fathers, their voices strained with emotion, told today of searching city streets for their three missing sons. The two men, Malcolm Peterson, 36, a carpenter, and Anton Schussler, 42, a tailor, appeared at the limit of their endurance.

Peterson broke down and wept on the witness stand at an inquiry into the shocking crime. Schussler had to be helped both to and from the witness chair.

The bodies of their three boys had been found stacked like cordwood in a ditch in Roblin

Sydney Gampell, Reuters' financial editor, writes:

Measures to check the demand in the budget announced for October 30 seem bound to go beyond increases in purchase tax cuts in housing and farm subsidies, and technical adjustments of the tax laws. The budget might include all these things, but as all of them could be done without a budget, there is a presumption of something more.

There are several reasons for supposing that the "new" tax burdens, if any, will not be very sweeping.

1. As the Chancellor has frequently said, and repeated this week, that there is no emergency or crisis, he will hardly take measures of emergency.

2. The overstrain on the economy has been described as marginal and minor. Monetary and other measures already taken to correct it are beginning to work, and will grip increasingly hard almost right up to the normal budget next April. All this should leave relatively little need to be done by budgetary means.

3. Australia and New Zealand's recent import cuts put some disinflationary pressure on British industry.

MAIN DESIRE

3. The Chancellor's main desire is to stop the wage inflation, particularly by lower prices. Higher taxes tend to cause prices to rise, aggravate the inflationary wage demands.

In an inflation, workers often demand to be "compensated" for higher taxes and higher prices by still further wage inflation. On this front monetary measures work better than taxes.

People who have not got the employer simply have not got the money to meet the wage demands.

So the Chancellor has put his main reliance on tight money policy, and his measures next Wednesday might be confined to supplementing the credit squeeze. His policy has been for business and people to run, and their use of borrowed money instead of forcing him to take away their own money by higher taxes.

African Fights Lion With A Knife

Salisbury, Oct. 20.
An unusual story of bravery comes from the construction gangs of the newly-opened rail link between Southern Rhodesia and Lourenco Marques, one of the two main ports of Mozambique.

An African, Bismummi, fought and killed with a knife a lion wounded by rifle fire.

While the Europeans were fetching a shotgun to slay the lion, the animal turned on Bismummi, who was severely mauled before he managed to kill the beast by repeated stab wounds.

The lion was witnessed by several Africans perched up high in the surrounding trees.—France Press.

ONE DANGER

If he overdid his disinflationary budgeting next Wednesday, he might have to back-track in his normal budget next April. Some observers see no danger of spontaneous disinflation of consumer credit and one or two other sectors in both the United States and Britain next year. If the Chancellor pays any heed to this view, he may be wary of putting on new taxes in October, for the sake of taking them off a few months later.

People who thought that the expense of the income tax last April would mean a six per cent bank rate this autumn turned out wrong. Even though Britain had some bad luck in the summer and early autumn, the bank rate has not been raised since the last budget. This might be a caution against expecting the expense to be put on the income tax again next Wednesday.

The government has very wide powers to change purchase tax without a budget. Neither is any budget needed to cut subsidies. A cut in subsidies comes

(Contd. on back page, Col. 3)

NARCOTIC PEDDLERS ROUNDED-UP

Philadelphia, Oct. 19.

Local police and Federal agents staged the year's second mass round-up of narcotic peddlers today after rookite policemen and police-women had lived in the underworld for months to obtain evidence.

More than 200 detectives, uniformed police and Federal Narcotics Bureau agents, carrying 237 warrants, launched the well-planned drive simultaneously in the early morning darkness.

Forty squad cars sped to assigned areas to search top rooms, rooming houses and all night restaurants in the big swoop.

Within two hours about 60 persons were brought to the City Hall to be booked and held for hearings. Police said some were addicts taken into custody with persons named on warrants.

UNDERCOVER AGENTS
Last April, early morning raids by local and Federal agents netted more than 100 peddlers and a score of addicts.

Most of the raids were in the North, Central and South Philadelphia areas.

Chief Inspector John Kelly, who supervised the operation, said the rookite police served its undercover agents to supply the information on which the warrants were issued.

Inspector Kelly said the rookites, both men and women, lived for months in the underworld to gain the confidence of narcotic peddlers. One woman was threatened with death and another fled an apartment by way of a window while gathering evidence.—United Press.

IKE PAINTS

Denver, Oct. 19.

President Eisenhower painted this afternoon for the first time since his heart attack.

He sat up for 45 minutes in an easy chair in his room and worked with oil paints on a small Rocky Mountain landscape which he copied from a picture in a magazine.

The final medical bulletin of the day, at 5:15 p.m. MST, said the President's improvement was satisfactory and without complication.—United Press.

Margaret Dines With Church Dignitaries

London, Oct. 19.

Princess Margaret, composed and smiling, tonight sat down to dinner with the Archbishop of Canterbury and 50 bishops, most of whom would strongly resent a marriage between her and Group Captain Peter Townsend.

The 25-year-old Princess, who has at her romance with the divorced air attaché, was a dazzling figure in ivory satin among the black-clad, gaitered might of the Church.

The dinner was at Lambeth Palace, centuries-old London home of the Archbishop of Canterbury. With Margaret was her sister, Queen Elizabeth, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Queen Mother.

A SPECIAL PRAYER

Wokingfield, Oct. 19.
A clergyman today prayed for a blessing on Princess Margaret at her "time of testing" and for Divine guidance to the Royal family "in this time of personal and domestic crisis."

The prayer was by the Rev. S. Leon Cook, Minister of a Congregational Church, was leading prayers at a meeting here of the West Riding (Yorkshire) County Council.

His prayer was "Especially would we seek for our beloved Royal family week and grace in this time of personal and domestic crisis."

"Guide them in the great decisions they must make—decisions which will affect their own intimate and personal relationships and also the church, and state."

"Give to the Prince (the Archbishop of Canterbury) and

NASSER'S SECRET CONSPIRACY WITH TERRORISTS

From Soften Delmer

Tunis, Oct. 19.

Egypt's ambitious young dictator, Gamal Abdel Nasser, intoxicated by a Soviet promise of tanks, guns and jets, has drawn up a splendid plan for creating and equipping a national army of North African Moslems.

This army is to be capable of facing the French forces and driving them into the sea.

Nasser discussed the project recently at his private residence in Cairo with Algerian agitator Ben Bellah, No. 1 terrorist of the big three who direct Algeria's "National Liberation Movement" from secret headquarters in Tripoli.

The plans are to be developed by phase. The present Egyptian war in Algeria and Morocco, with commandos equipped and supplied by Egypt, Tripoli and Spain against the British in the Suez zone.

Two main worries preoccupy Nasser and Ben Bellah: judge from the latter's brief to his agents.

First is the increasing difficulty of sending arms and couriers to Algeria through Tripoli and Tunis.

Second is the increasing difficulty of sending arms and couriers to Algeria through Tripoli and Tunis.

As anyone knows who was in Tunis during the last war, that is taking a terrible risk if you really want to keep something secret.

"BIG BROTHER"

Nasser—known to top members of the terrorist organisation as Big Brother—has lost no time in implementing phase one of the plan.

He has detailed a section of the Egyptian Army special services under Brigadier Samman Ezat Din and more particularly under Tunisian-born Major Saïd Mohamed el Dib, to nursemaid the Algerian and Moroccan terrorists in their insurrection against the French.

For the present phase he is allowing el Dib a budget of £250,000, but this is not expected to pay for arms supplied to the rebels or the training

UN Voting Deadlock Continues

New York, Oct. 19.

The United Nations General Assembly failed today to break the deadlock on the vacant seat on the Security Council and for a second time postponed further voting.

Nine votes have failed to produce the required two-thirds majority to elect a successor to Turkey.

In three ballots today, the Philippines held a narrow margin over Yugoslavia, which Britain regards as the "best compromise" candidate, but could not obtain the 39 votes needed to secure the seat.

The assembly then voted in favour of an American proposal that the Security Council election be postponed to a forthcoming meeting and that the Assembly proceed today to elect members to the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council.

Four countries—the United States, Canada, Indonesia and Yugoslavia—were elected to serve on the Economic and Social Council, but after a fourth ballot, which failed to provide any nation with the required majority for the other two seats, the Assembly adjourned until tomorrow afternoon.—Reuter.

Rain Causes London Floods

London, Oct. 19.

London was partially flooded today by a pounding rain that continued relentlessly through the day.

Automobile Association patrols reported that the flooding congested traffic on Western Avenue near the White City Stadium. At London airport the road tunnel was under six to nine inches of water.

The patrols said the North and Western part of the city were the most seriously affected. Traffic was almost halted entirely at one time on the North circular road when the Brent River overflowed at Stonebridge Park.

Roads in the Norwich—area and at Wimbome (Dorset) were also affected by flood waters.—United Press.

NEW MINISTER

London, Oct. 20.

The government announced that Queen Elizabeth has approved the appointment of Mr Derek Walker-Smith, QC, and Conservative Member of Parliament, as Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.—Reuter.

Here're the Wonder-Working

NEW

HOOVER

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

\$560

\$280

\$425

SHIRO

KING'S PRINCESS

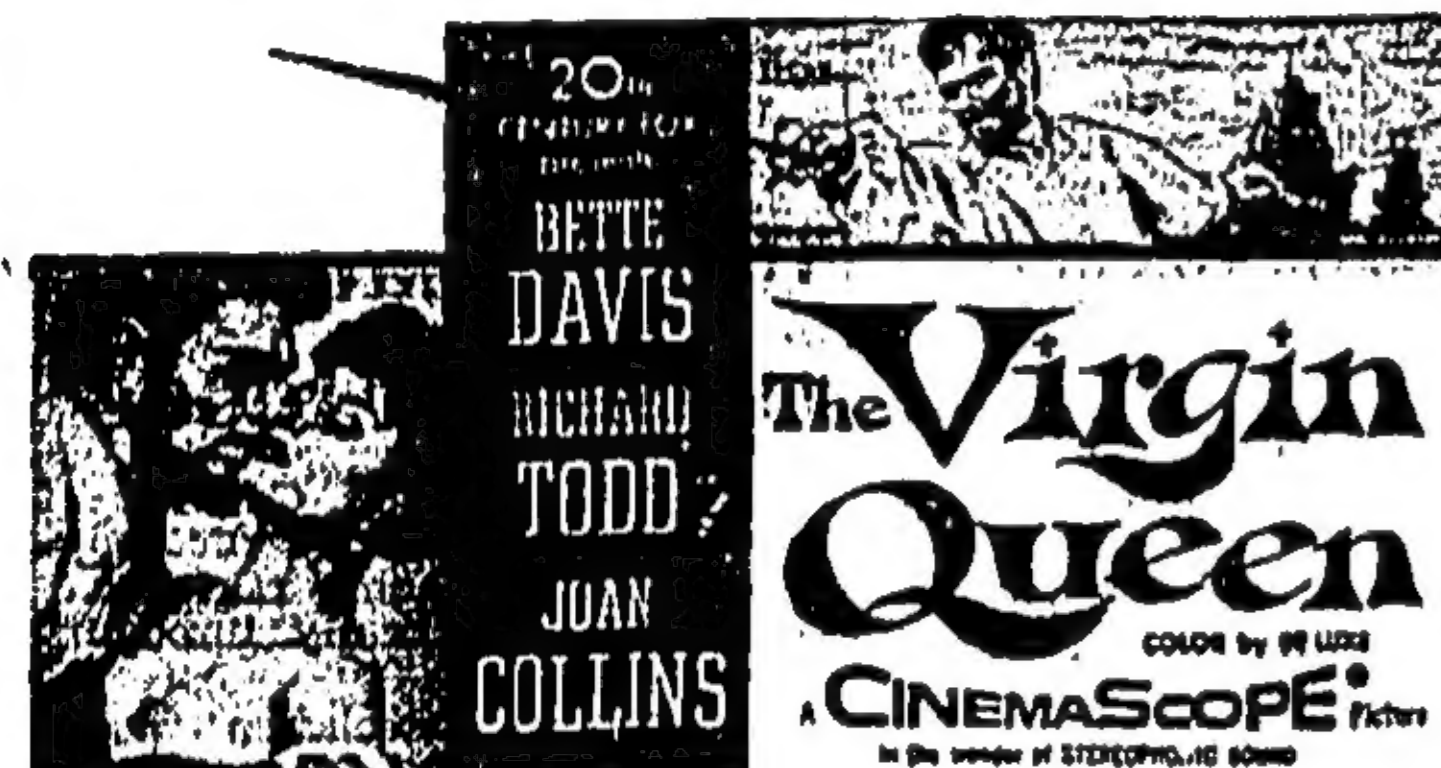
COMMENCING TO-DAY



ROXY REPEATING TODAY ONLY
BY POPULAR DEMAND
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

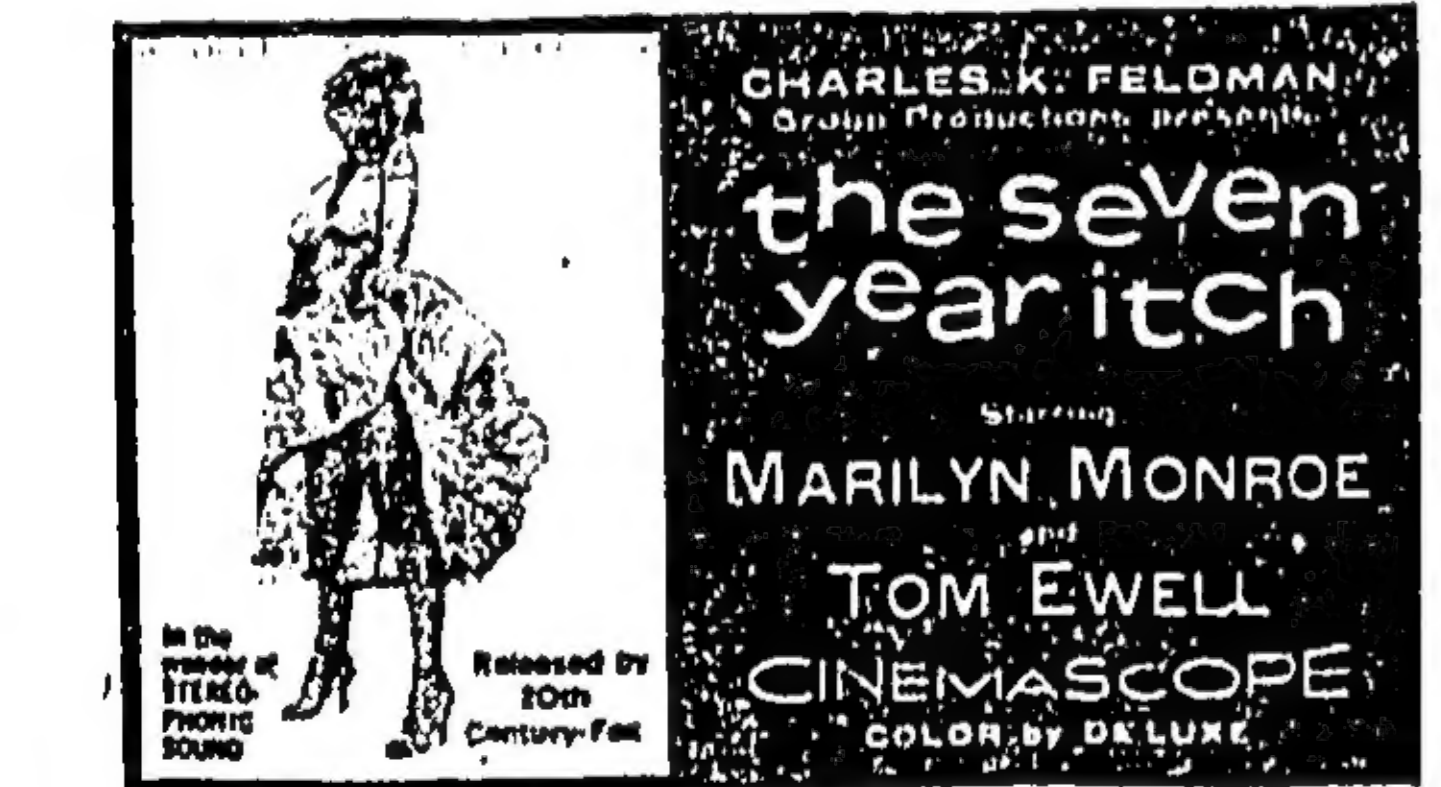


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RETURN ENGAGEMENT! BY SPECIAL REQUEST!



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in "THE VIRGIN QUEEN"
The Love Story of Sir Walter Raleigh

LEE TO-DAY
3 Shows at 2.00, 7.35 & 9.45 p.m.
CANTONESE OPERA
Admissions: \$2.40, \$1.70, \$1.20 & 70 Cts.

Straight from Paris —
NORBERT MATISSON
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and Les Compagnons de la Chanson
With MICHAEL BODER at the Grand Piano
TO-NIGHT
Parisian Grill
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MacArthur Wanted Russia In Pacific War

Official Defence Papers Released

Washington, Oct. 19.

Secret Pacific War reports released by defence headquarters here today showed that General Douglas MacArthur advised Washington in March, 1945, to "make every effort to get Russia into the Japanese war" before a proposed Allied invasion of the Japanese homeland was launched.

The secret papers were released following a controversy which arose when General MacArthur, the war-time Allied commander in the Pacific, said he advised against bringing the Soviet Union into the Far East hostilities against Japan.

General MacArthur's view were expressed in formal conference which the Defence Department said he held with two high American planning officers while the Big Four allies were planning the end of the European campaign against Germany and reviewing plans for the final blow against Japan.

One of these officers, Brigadier-General George A. Lincoln, was sent by the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Far East to inform General MacArthur of the military results of the Yalta conference, when Soviet participation in the Japanese war was discussed.

Every Effort

General Lincoln reported in a memorandum to General George Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, that General MacArthur had told him: "from the military standpoint, we should make every effort to get Russia into the Japanese war before we go into Japan, otherwise we will take the impact of the Jap divisions and reap the losses, while the Russians in due time advance into an area free of major resistance."

In another report to General Marshall, Colonel Paul Freeman, a War Department operations officer, said: "He (General MacArthur) emphatically stated that we must not invade Japan proper unless the Russian Army is previously committed to action in Manchuria. He said this was essential, and that it should be done without the three months' delay upon the conclusion of the defeat of Germany as intimated by Marshal Stalin to the President."

Defence Department reports stated that after the Yalta conference, increased Soviet operation in planning strategy for the Far East did not materialise. In addition, serious difficulties with the Soviet Union were met in Europe regarding the governments of liberated nations in Eastern Europe and other problems and it was in this atmosphere that the Joint Chiefs of Staff then concluded that "Soviet entry into the way was no longer considered necessary" to make an invasion of Japan feasible.

No Record

There was no record in the reports of any suggestion that General MacArthur had changed his view that a Soviet commitment in the Far East war was essential.

The records released today dealt at length with the military planning for an invasion of Japan and political and strategic policies in the Far East following the surrender of Nazi Germany in May, 1945.

The report noted briefly that a bomb attack on Hiroshima and Nagasaki as well as an eye blockade led to Japan's surrender without an invasion of the homeland.

MAJESTIC
FINAL TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



As late as June 1945—only a few weeks before Japan surrendered—General MacArthur was quoted as saying in a message to General Marshall, that "the hazard and loss (involved in an invasion of Japan) will be greatly lessened if an attack is launched from Siberia sufficiently ahead of our target date to commit the enemy to major combat."

Not Asked

The reports issued today were silent on General MacArthur's claim last March that his views were not solicited for the Yalta conference where Soviet participation in the Japanese war was discussed.

After the release of the Yalta papers General MacArthur said that when the conference was held he believed the Japanese were about to collapse and "would most emphatically have recommended against bringing the Soviet in to the Pacific War at that late date."

The defence headquarters documents said General MacArthur was informed of the Yalta decisions by General Lincoln.

After his conference with General MacArthur, General Lincoln reported in a memorandum to General Marshall:

"As to Russia General MacArthur pointed out that politically they want warm water ports which would be Port Arthur. He considered that it would be impracticable to deny them such a port because of their great military power. Therefore, it was only right they should share the cost in blood of defeating Japan."

Apprehensive

In another report to General Marshall, Colonel Paul Freeman, a War Department operations officer, who also conferred with General MacArthur, said General MacArthur was in thorough agreement that the only means of defeating Japan was by invasion of the industrial heart of Japan. "He stressed the potency of the Japanese Army and stated that when we entered Japan we must be prepared to reckon with the Japanese Army in far greater strength than is now there."

"He was apprehensive as to the possibility of the movement of the bulk of the Manchurian Army and other Japanese forces from China to the defence of the homeland."

"He emphatically stated that we must not invade Japan proper unless the Russian Army is previously committed to action in Manchuria."

The records indicated that the Soviet participation in the campaign against Japan was a basic United States strategic concept as early as 1941. But as the Pacific War progressed, there was a growing belief that Japan could be defeated without Soviet assistance, and shortly after the Yalta conference in February 1945 the Joint Chiefs of Staff recognized the value of the Soviet contribution to final victory in the Pacific.

By the beginning of April 1945 the view of the Washington planners was that the role of the Soviet Union in Pacific strategy "appeared increasingly less important."—Reuter.

World Ploughing Prize



Winner of the recent World Ploughing Contest held in Uppsala, Sweden, Mr. Hugh Barr of Northern Ireland, is pictured here with his trophy, "The Golden Plough." This is the second year in succession that Mr. Barr has won the coveted prize. Countries taking part in the championship were: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Norway, Sweden and the U.S.—Express Photo.

Coloured People's Ass'n Accused

Atlanta, Georgia, Oct. 19.

Mr. Eugene Cook, Attorney-General of Georgia, today attacked bitterly the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, saying its real aim was "to force upon the South the Communist-inspired doctrine of racial re-segregation and amalgamation."

He said the organisation was "misnamed" and indicated that he might seek to have it outlawed in Georgia.

Mr. Cook said his statements were based on long investigation and that he would welcome a chance to prove them in court.

In a speech to the Peace Officers' Association of Georgia, he said he wanted to make clear that "the issue involved is one not of race but rather for subversion."

Mr. Cook said that activities of the NAACP "and its local fronts pose a serious threat to the peace, tranquillity, government and way of life of our State."

He proposed to ask the State Legislature in January to take "appropriate action on the subversive nature of these activities."

As Pawns

The NAACP and organisations like it had used the race issue to "dupe naive do-gooders, fuzzy-minded intellectuals, misguided clergymen and radical journalists to be their pawns."—China Mail Special.

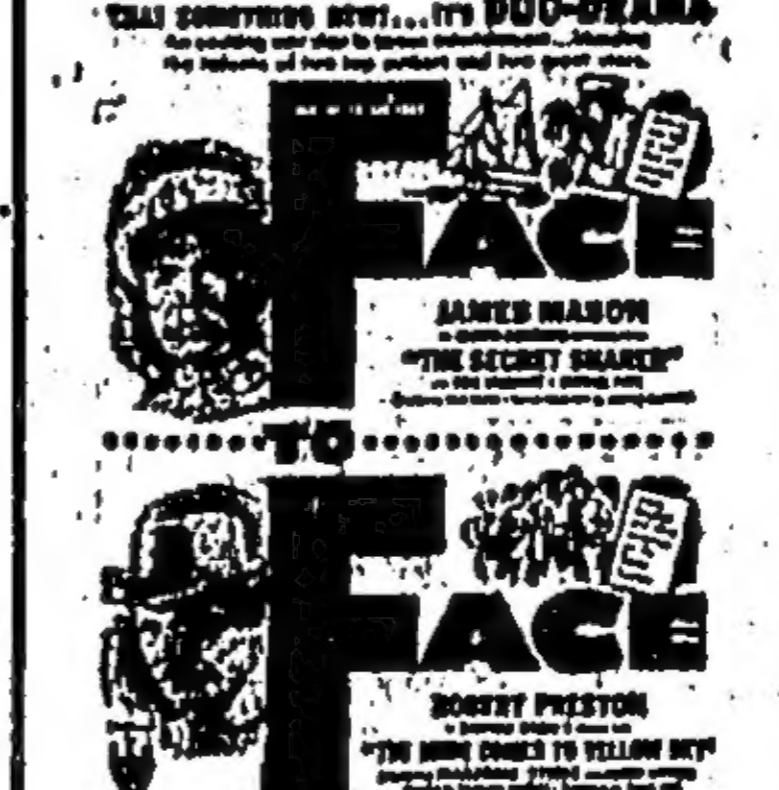
CAPITOL RITZ

FINAL TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

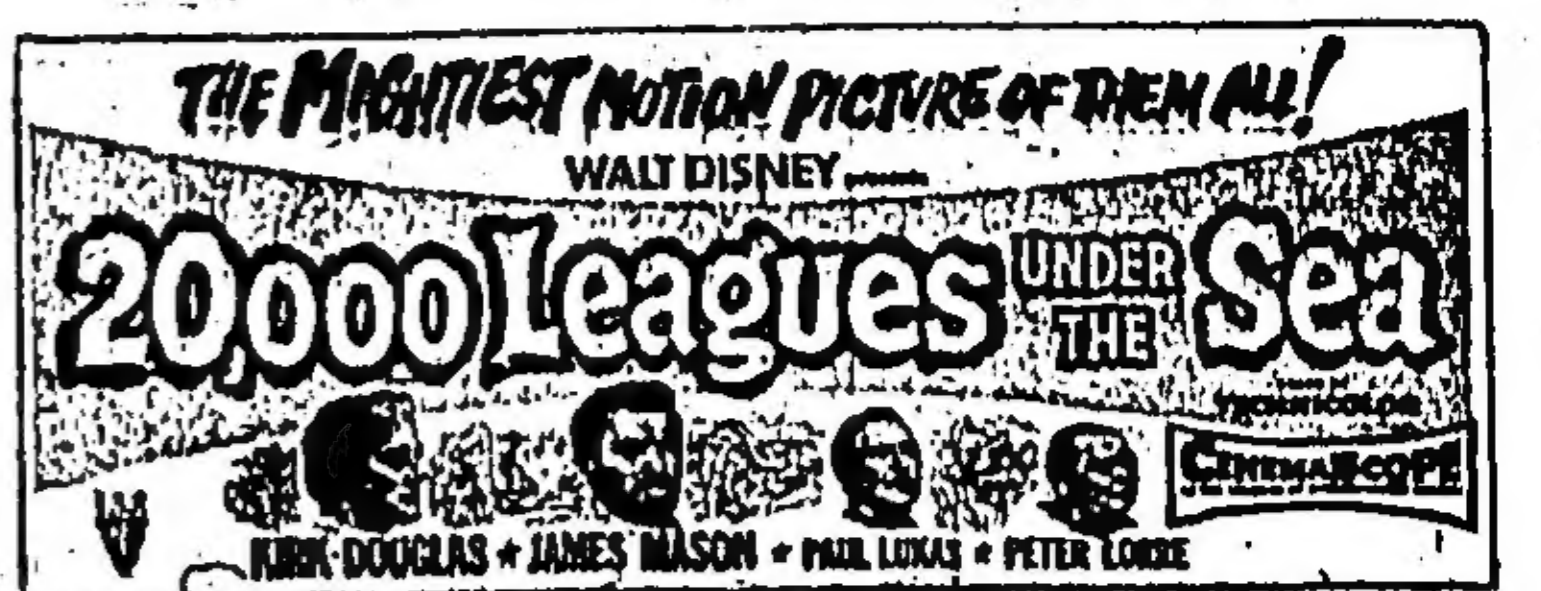


COMMENCING TO-MORROW
"RUN FOR COVER" in Technicolor

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At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30, & 9.30 p.m.



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FATE BROUGHT THEM TOGETHER
FATE PUT THEM ASUNDER!!

NEW YORK GREAT WORLD
CAUSEWAY BAY TEL. 78371 KOWLOON TEL. 80333

FINAL TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



COMMENCING TO-MORROW



FINAL TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



TO-MORROW: "THE PRODIGAL" M-G-M CinemaScope



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HONGKONG PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOON)

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"BATAAN"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on October 21, 1955, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, October 19, 1955.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"PELEUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Foulsh & Bayes-Davies at 10 a.m. on October 21 and 22, 1955, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, October 19, 1955.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

R.M.S. "CARTHAGE"

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

SAILS: Friday, 21st October, at 12.00 noon for the UNITED KINGDOM via Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Aden & Port Said.

BAGGAGE: Passengers are requested to send ALL BAGGAGE to the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Co.'s Godown at No. 2 GATE, CANTON ROAD ENTRANCE, by Noon on Thursday, 20th October.

SPECIAL NOTE: With the exception of hand packages carried by passengers themselves, ALL BAGGAGE must pass through the Wharf Co.'s Godown for loading on board by ship's slings only.

EMBARKATION: Passengers should embark between 9.30 a.m. and 11.00 a.m. on Friday, 21st October, 1955.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

P.O. Box 53 Queen's Building Tel: 26651

FAST PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

"CAMBODGE" sailing Nov. 5th
"LAOS" sailing Dec. 8th
"VIETNAM" sailing Dec. 8th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

"INDUS" sailing Nov. 7th
"MEKONG" sailing Dec. 8th

Coming And Going



BLACK diamonds! That's what they called British coal in the days when it was the basis of British industry and trade. Now the flow of exports is ending. From January, not a single ton of coal will be sent abroad.

The world's major coalfields are grouped round the North Atlantic—in the eastern United States, Britain and Western Europe. Britain long enjoyed the reputation of selling the best coal in the world.

In 1938 she exported more coal than any other country, sending vast quantities to France, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Ireland and Italy—and even to far off Argentina.

Not alone
SINCE the war Britain has sent far less coal

abroad. For one thing, less has been mined. For another, industry has been cutting away at the stocks more greedily than ever.

The result is that Britain must now buy coal abroad, instead of selling it. She now imports from America, Belgium, Germany—and France, which was once her biggest customer. The total from America will be ten times in 1955 what it was in 1954!

But Britain is not alone in this reversal of trade. Germany, too, has a huge industrial demand, and is importing heavily from the United States. In fact America is fast becoming coal supplier to the world.

Even in the States, coal becomes harder and dearer to mine as old seams become exhausted. Will the black diamonds last out as an economic asset until the time when they can be replaced by the white diamonds of nuclear power?

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CIR DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

"INDUS"

are hereby notified that their cargo will be discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.'s godown where it will be at consignee's risk and subject to the wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by consignees and the company's surveyors. Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 22nd October, 1955.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godown and the 24th October, 1955 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the vessel must be presented to the underwriter on or before the 15th November 1955, or they may not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

CIR DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Hong Kong, 19th October, 1955.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting news below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20

Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.

By Surface

Canada, 4 p.m.

Malaya, Ceylon, India, Aden, Middle East, Great Britain & Europe, 10 p.m.

By Air

Thailand, Burma, India, 8 a.m.

Formosa, Japan, Korea, 11 a.m.

Philippines, 2 p.m.

Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., 2 p.m.

Formosa, 8 p.m.

Japan, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 8 p.m.

Korea, 8 p.m.

Japan, 8 p.m.

Canada, 8 p.m.

By Surface

Malaya, Ceylon, India, Aden, Middle East, Great Britain & Europe, 8 a.m.

By Air

Hawaii, U.S.A., 8 a.m.

Thailand, Burma, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand & Ceylon, Noon

Philippines, N. Borneo, 5 p.m.

Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.

AUTHOR VISITS COLONY

Mr Linley Stanford, American author of "This Moment Yearning," accompanied by his wife, arrived here in the mv Tugelberg from Japan this morning for a short stay before returning to France where they have been living for several years.

Mr Stanford and Mrs Stanford spent the last six months in Japan where Mr Stanford gathered material for future use.

Mr Stanford is an art critic and short story writer. His first novel, "This Moment Yearning," which was published by Random House this summer, deals with Americans in Japan.

They will leave for France in the mv Asia at the end of this month.



Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and her consort, Prince Bernhard, who are at present visiting the Dutch West Indies.

TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS COMPLAINT

Folkestone, Oct. 19. Mr James Maxwell, Chairman of the Association of British Travel Agents, complained today of the formalities which had to be complied with by people of British nationality travelling in the Commonwealth and Empire.

The holder of a United Kingdom passport had to get a permit to visit the Aden protectorate, the Gold Coast, East Africa and Mauritius, he told the association's annual conference.

One had to get a pass on arrival in Gibraltar, Nigeria, Seychelles, Singapore and Malaya.

Before a visitor could go to Kashmir a tourist introduction card had to be obtained from the

Indian authorities in England against which a permit was issued by the local authorities.

These requirements are all a negation of the freedom of travel, he commented.

Officials of the Soviet Intourist travel organisation were at the meeting. They are in Britain to start tourist arrangements between the two countries next year.—China Mail Special.

Harding's Warning

Nicosia, Oct. 19. Sir John Harding, new British Governor in strife-ridden Cyprus, warned today that if anyone in the island made a seditious speech, he would "take steps under the law".—France-Press.

QUEEN JULIANA VISITS INDIES

FIRST REIGNING MONARCH

By DAVID SHEARS

Willemstad, Oct. 19.

When Queen Juliana stepped ashore at Willemstad on the island of Curacao in the Dutch West Indies yesterday it was the first time that a ruling Dutch monarch has visited an overseas part of the Netherlands Realm.

The 46-year-old queen, together with her consort Prince Bernhard, began a nine-day state visit to the Netherlands Antilles, which comprise two groups of islands in the tropical Caribbean.

After touring the Antilles, the royal couple will fly to Paramaribo, capital of Surinam (Dutch Guiana) on the South American mainland.

Queen Juliana's visit will focus attention on an area which seldom comes into the news. The six islands which together form the Netherlands Antilles (five and a half, strictly speaking, since one is half Dutch and half French) are perhaps the least-known and least-visited of the Caribbean.

London, Willemstad, for centuries a smuggler's haven, became an important world port.

While Queen Juliana is fulfilling her crowded programme on Curacao, Prince Bernhard will have talks with local businessmen and officials on trade and economics.

The next stop on the Royal tour is the island of Bonaire, a small place with only 8,500 inhabitants, among whom the women outnumber the men by three to two. This is the result of male emigration to Curacao and Aruba, the third Dutch island of the Leeward group, to work in the oil refineries and other industries.

Aruba Island, where the Queen and her consort will arrive on October 21, is 50 miles north-west of Curacao, and covers only 80 square miles. It has only 55,000 people, but is at least equally as important as Curacao as an oil refining centre.

Its trim capital, Oranjestad, combined picturesque Dutch Caribbean homes with modern government business buildings and houses. Aruba also boasts one of the finest beaches in the Caribbean—four miles of sparkling white sand and surf.

Curacao, Bonaire, and Aruba, the "ABC" islands of the Dutch Leeward group, are all small by world standards. But the remaining three islands, 680 miles northwest of Curacao in the Windward group, are even smaller.

The Windward Islands, St. Maarten (half of which is French), St. Eustatius and Saba together muster an area of only 30 square miles. Their population has fallen slightly in recent years to 3,700 because, as in Bonaire, many men have left to seek work at the oil plants on Curacao and Aruba.

St. Maarten is famous for its lobsters. Street names are Dutch, but English is the common language, the result of Scots and Irish settlements in olden days.

From St. Maarten, Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard will travel in the new 10,000-ton Dutch cruiser De Ruyter to Saba, about three hours' journey. Tiny Saba, whose capital lies in the bottom of an extinct volcano, is one of the most interesting and picturesque islands in the area.

Unlike most of its neighbours, it has a mainly white population. The timetable allows the Queen only a few hours at Saba before she boards the De Ruyter again to visit the single remaining island—St. Eustatius.

St. Eustatius is popular with Americans, for it was there that, in 1779, the Dutch garrison at Fort Orange saluted the American Republican flag—the first time it was ever so "recognised" by a foreign government.

But St. Eustatius is now only a shadow of its former self. One Dutch writer has called it "far and away the weakest brother of our sister." Its once-rich port has fallen into decay and ruin. Its population is reduced from 20,000 or more to a mere 600.

Queen Juliana will not be touring her Antilles as a ruling despot, nor as the representative of a colonialist State.

For the Netherlands Antilles, like Surinam on the mainland, are self-governing, although integral parts of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Unique

This friendly kingdom is a unique organisation, in which Ministers Plenipotentiary of two Antilles and Surinam sit in the Dutch Cabinet. The Dutch States-General (Parliament) is, in principle, the legislature for the Kingdom as a whole.

As it was thought impracticable to have Antilles and Surinam Deputies in Parliament, the States-General's powers are limited. In local affairs, so external matters and special safeguards are provided against roughness or legislation against the wishes of the States-General.

—China Mail Special.

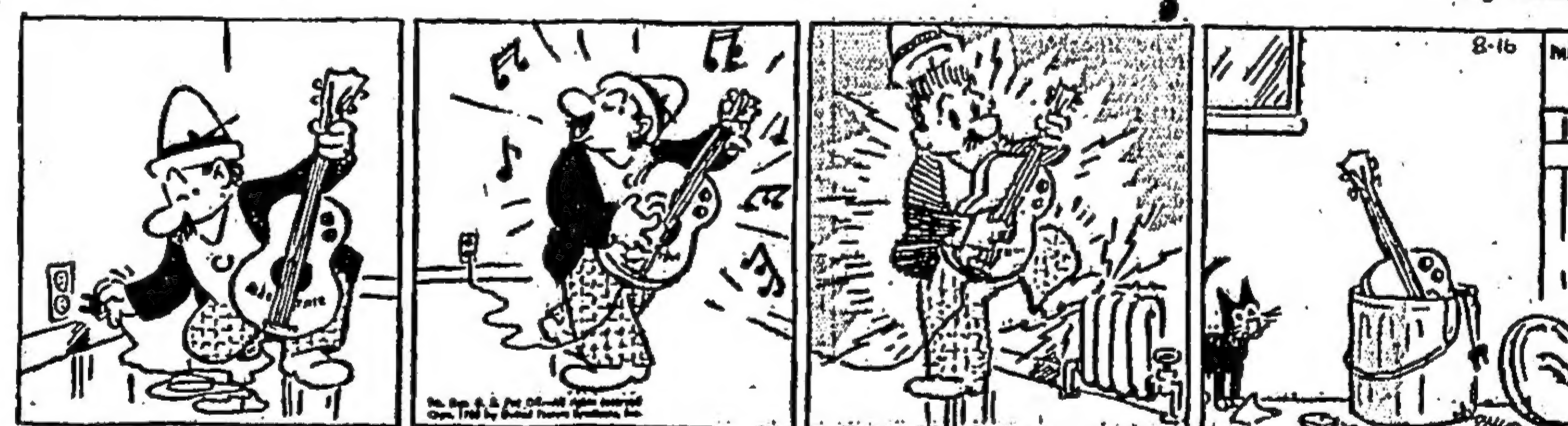
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

By Mik



NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

ANGLO-JAPANESE TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Confusion In NZ

WORLD RUBBER PRICES

New York, Oct. 19.
Rubber futures today closed 50 to 65 points lower with sales of 318 contracts.

Commission house selling on balance, plus scattered hedging, supplied a demand from speculators and brokers sometimes acting for London accounts.

In the spot market, business was less than routine, with reported sales including spot one sheets at 44 1/4 cents and January three sheets at 41 1/4 cents a pound.

Spot No. 1 Rs were quoted nominally afterword around 44 cents a pound. Futures:

Dec.	43-44
Mar.	40-40 1/2
May	39-39 1/2
July	37-37 1/2
Sept.	36-36 1/2
Dec.	35-35 1/2

SINGAPORE

The market was firmer on better overseas advices, short covering and trade acceptance. Ended at the close the market eased on profit taking. Futures:

No. 1 rubber per lb. Nov.	127-127 1/2
Dec.	125 1/2-126
Jan.	unquoted
No. 2 rubber per lb. Nov.	124 1/2-125
Dec.	122 1/2-123
No. 4	122-123
Spot rubber unbleached	127 1/2
Blanket crepe	105-107
No. 1 pale crepe	127-128

LONDON

The market was erratic with spec. quoted at 36 1/2 pence per lb. Prices:

No. 1 Rs spot	36 1/2-36 3/4
Settlement house term:	36 1/2-36 3/4
Nov.	35 1/2-36
Dec.	35 1/2-36
Jan.	35 1/2-36
Apr./June	34 1/2-35 1/2
July/Sept.	33 1/2-34 1/2
General market, cif basis:	34 1/2-35
Oct.	34 1/2-35
Nov.	34 1/2-35
Dec.	34 1/2-35
Edible crepe thick Nov.	35 1/2-36
Edible crepe thick Nov.	35 1/2-36

AMSTERDAM

The market was steady. Prices closed today in guilders per kilogramme, cif November as follows:

No. 1 rubber	3.50 nom.
No. 2 rubber	3.40 nom.
No. 3 rubber	3.30 nom.
No. 1 crepe	3.70 nom.

London Stock Market

London, Oct. 19.

Fears that Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Butler will move to lower consumer prices took a toll on the London Exchange today, and most sections closed lower.

Leading industrials failed to maintain their recent recovery, and suffered mainly fractional losses. Heavy selling drove Associated Electric down 2s.

Observers noted a switch to British Government issues, which staged a brisk advance. Old Consols and War Loan jumped 15s, while others tacked on gains of 10s or better.

Oils were mixed, with Royal Dutch up 1 1/2 and Canadian Eagle up 1s 6d. But others lost up to 1s.

Among foreign bonds, Germans were mostly lower. Young Loan non-assented and Dawes were major targets, but Polish six per cent gained 1 1/2. Japanese Hens were mostly unchanged, except for Tokyo Electric non-assented, which jumped 1 1/2.

Gold shares were mixed, copper showed strength. United Press.

New York Foreign Exchange

New York, Oct. 19.

Foreign exchange rates today closed as follows:

Canada	\$1.00
England	2.70-2.71
France	2.70-2.71
Germany	2.70-2.71
Italy	2.70-2.71
Japan	2.70-2.71
Switzerland	2.70-2.71
Sweden	2.70-2.71
Norway	2.70-2.71
Denmark	2.70-2.71
Netherlands	2.70-2.71
Belgium	2.70-2.71
Luxembourg	2.70-2.71
Austria	2.70-2.71
Czechoslovakia	2.70-2.71
Poland	2.70-2.71
Yugoslavia	2.70-2.71
Greece	2.70-2.71
Turkey	2.70-2.71
India	2.70-2.71
China	2.70-2.71
Philippines	2.70-2.71
Thailand	2.70-2.71
Siam	2.70-2.71
Malaya	2.70-2.71
Singapore	2.70-2.71
Java	2.70-2.71
Sumatra	2.70-2.71
Borneo	2.70-2.71
Ceylon	2.70-2.71
Colombia	2.70-2.71
Venezuela	2.70-2.71
Argentina	2.70-2.71
Brazil	2.70-2.71
Chile	2.70-2.71
Peru	2.70-2.71
Ecuador	2.70-2.71
Guatemala	2.70-2.71
El Salvador	2.70-2.71
Honduras	2.70-2.71
Nicaragua	2.70-2.71
Costa Rica	2.70-2.71
Panama	2.70-2.71
Cuba	2.70-2.71
Haiti	2.70-2.71
Dominican Republic	2.70-2.71
Jamaica	2.70-2.71
Trinidad and Tobago	2.70-2.71
Guyana	2.70-2.71
Suriname	2.70-2.71
French Guiana	2.70-2.71
Guadeloupe	2.70-2.71
Martinique	2.70-2.71
Reunion	2.70-2.71
Mayotte	2.70-2.71
Comoros	2.70-2.71
Madagascar	2.70-2.71
Maldives	2.70-2.71
Seychelles	2.70-2.71
Swaziland	2.70-2.71
Botswana	2.70-2.71
Namibia	2.70-2.71
South Africa	2.70-2.71
Lesotho	2.70-2.71
Swaziland	2.70-2.71
Botswana	2.70-2.71
Namibia	2.70-2.71
South Africa	2.70-2.71
Lesotho	2.70-2.71

Recognition Of Principle Was Main Object Achieved

London, Oct. 19.

The Financial Times said yesterday that the "long drawn out trade negotiations with Japan seem in the end to have achieved their main object."

"This was essentially to induce Japanese authorities to recognise a principle, rather than to bring about any radical change in the balance of payments between Japan and the sterling area. The principle was that any further expansion of Japanese exports to sterling area markets would only be permitted if Japan made a deliberate effort to increase her expenditure of sterling on useful objects."

"It is not clear exactly how far Japan has gone in loosening the restrictions on sterling imports for any of the detailed clauses in the new agreement have not been disclosed. But there have been several concessions on points of principle, which the Japanese, at any rate, regard as important."

"The final outcome, however, in the accuracy of the statistical estimate of demand, and in the prices over the coming months, and on the extent to which the British act of faith in Japanese intentions towards the sterling area turns out to be justified. It was, no doubt, because the British negotiators were keenly aware of the proceeding that they insisted so fully on the recognition of the principle of co-existence between the two areas, Japan and the sterling area."

That, they suggest, is the reason that the details are kept secret for the present until the British delegation can return to London and fully explain the situation to the Board of Trade and the Cabinet.

Basic problem is Japan's policy in the past—regarding sterling. In 1953 she bought more goods from the sterling area than she had sterling to pay for them and incurred a deficit of £108 million. The 1954 agreement was designed to correct this by increasing her access to the Commonwealth and colonial markets but she went headlong into this and accumulated a surplus which rose from £7,800,000 in the first quarter of last year to £23,100,000 in the fourth quarter. But 1955 was again another story, her surplus tumbling from £33 million in the fourth quarter of 1954 to £24 million in the first, £4.8 million in the second quarter and to £1.8 million in July and August.

Discussion between the two countries on how to correct all this started four months ago and has only now reached, apparently, a long-term solution.

It has been in London a popular theory that the agreement envisages total trade, both ways, of £2,255 million but the Times today dismisses the idea of an exact figure as having no meaning; the problem is to find those mutual concessions which will bring total trade into balance and keep it there. Japan will have increased access to Commonwealth markets and she has removed barriers heretofore preventing British sales in Japan.—United Press.

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WORLD COTTON MARKETS

New York, Oct. 19.
Irregularly higher prices accompanied a quiet trade in cotton futures today.

Strength at Liverpool, plus reports of heavier producer importations under the loan and investment buying in new crop months combined to impart an overnote of steadiness.

Technicalians believed the reduced volume of hedge selling followed up reports that a big part of the new crop gaining have been going into the loan.

Additional buying in the December delivery followed the overnight reaction of more than 4,000 bales to 20,464 bales in the stock of certificated cotton available for contract delivery.

The nearby March delivery, working up to the 32 1/2-cent level, showed a recovery of 185 points—0.25 a bale—from the low reached on October 10, the date of the last government crop report.

The Census Bureau reported domestic consumption of all raw cotton in September at 874,459 bales. The figure was in line with expectations and compared with 817,459 bales used in the same period last year.

End-Sep. embargos in consuming establishments totaled 1,209,252 bales, off slightly from the August figure, and compared with 1,104,370 bales on hand at the same time last year.

Towards the close liquidation in new crop deliveries found a thin demand as prices dropped more than \$1 a bale from the foreign high.

The general list closed 3 points higher to 18 points lower. Opening prices were up 2 to off 5 points. New Orleans closed up 3 to off 14 points.

Month	Volume	Open	Interest
Dec.	30,100	621.00	300
Jan.	29,700	619.00	300
Feb.	29,300	617.00	300
Mar.	28,900	615.00	300
Apr.	28,500	613.00	300
May	28,100	611.00	300
June	27,700	609.00	300
July	27,300	607.00	300
Aug.	26,900	605.00	300
Sept.	26,500	603.00	300
Oct.	26,100	601.00	300
Nov.	25,700	599.00	300
Dec.	25,300	597.00	300
Jan.	24,900	595.00	300
Feb.	24,500	593.00	300
Mar.	24,100	591.00	300
Apr.	23,700	589.00	300
May	23,300	587.00	300
June	22,900	585.00	300
July	22,500	583.00	300
Aug.	22,100	581.00	300
Sept.	21,700	579.00	300
Oct.	21,300	577.00	300
Nov.	20,900	575.00	300
Dec.	20,500	573.00	300
Jan.	20,100	571.00	300
Feb.	19,700	569.00	300
Mar.	19,300	567.00	300
Apr.	18,900	565.00	300
May	18,500	563.00	300
June	18,100	561.00	300
July	17,700	559.00	300
Aug.	17,300	557.00	300
Sept.	16,900	555.00	300
Oct.	16,500	553.00	300
Nov.	16,100	551.00	300
Dec.	15,700	549.00	300
Jan.	15,300	547.00	300
Feb.	14,900	545.00	300
Mar.	14,500	543.00	300
Apr.	14,100	541.00	300
May	13,700	539.00	300
June	13,300	537.00	300
July	12,900	535.00	300
Aug.	12,500	533.00	300
Sept.	12,100	531.00	300
Oct.	11,700	529.00	300
Nov.	11,300	527.00	300
Dec.	10,900	525.00	300
Jan.	10,500	523.00	300
Feb.	10,100	521.00	300
Mar.	9,700	519.00	300
Apr.	9,300	517.00	300
May	8,900	515.00	300
June	8,500	513.00	300
July	8,100	511.00	300
Aug.	7,700	509.00	300
Sept.	7,300	507.00	300
Oct.	6,900	505.00	300
Nov.	6,500	503.00	300
Dec.	6,100	501.00	300
Jan.	5,700	499.00	300
Feb.	5,300	497.00	300
Mar.	4,900	495.00	300
Apr.	4,500	493.00	300
May	4,100	491.00	300
June	3,700	489.00	300
July	3,300	487.00	300
Aug.	2,900	485.00	300
Sept.	2,500	483.00	300
Oct.	2,100	481.00	300
Nov.	1,700	479.00	300
Dec.	1,300	477.00	300
Jan.	900	475.00	300
Feb.	500	473.00	300
Mar.	100	471.00	300

NEW YORK

Prices of futures closed today as follows:

Spot	33.00
Dec.	32.75
Jan.	32.50
Feb.	32.25
Mar.	32.00
Apr.	31.75
May	31.50
June	31.25
July	31.00
Aug.	30.75
Sept.	30.50
Oct.	30.25
Nov.	30.00
Dec.	29.75

NEW ORLEANS

Prices of futures closed today as follows:

Spot	33.00
Dec.	32.75
Jan.	32.50
Feb.	32.25
Mar.	32.00
Apr.	31.75
May	31.50
June	31.25
July	31.00
Aug.	30.75
Sept.	30.50
Oct.	30.25
Nov.	30.00
Dec.	29.75

LIVERPOOL

